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Military Construction: FY2017 Appropriations

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Summary

Military construction for active and reserve components of the armed forces, military family housing construction and operations, the U.S. contribution to the NATO Security Investment Program, military base closures and realignment actions, and the military housing privatization initiative will be funded through Title I and Title IV of the FY2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The act is associated with three separate bill numbers: H.R. 4974, S. 2806, and H.R. 2577.

For FY2017, the President requested \$7.44 billion in new budget authority for regular (base budget) military construction and family housing activities and an additional \$172.5 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) construction for a total of \$7.62 billion in new budget authority. The bill's conference committee recommended \$7.73 billion in the base budget and \$172.0 million in OCO funding for a total of \$7.90 billion in new budget authority. With additional funds available through the rescission of prior-year appropriations, Congress could make available up to \$8.03 billion in base funding and \$172.0 million in OCO appropriations for a total military construction appropriation of \$8.21 billion for FY2017.

The FY2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act originated in the House as H.R. 4974, introduced on April 15, 2016. A similar bill, S. 2806, was introduced in the Senate on April 18, 2016. On May 19, 2016, the Senate combined the versions of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (T-HUD), Military Construction and Veterans Affairs (MILCON/VA), and Zika Response and Preparedness appropriations bills into H.R. 2577 (a T-HUD appropriations bill for FY2016 that the House had passed in June, 2015), passed the amended bill, and sent it to the House. The House substituted its own amendment in three divisions (Division A: MILCON/VA, Division B: Zika Response Appropriations, and Division C: Zika Vector Control), removing the T-HUD portion for H.R. 2577, passed the bill, and requested a conference.

The conference met on June 15, 2016, and filed its report (H.Rept. 114-640) the next day. The conference bill contained four divisions: (1) Division A: MILCON/VA; (2) Division B: Zika Response and Preparedness Appropriations; (3) Division C: Zika Vector Control; and (4) Division D: Rescission of Funds. The House agreed to the report on June 23, 2016. The Senate incorporated portions of the amended H.R. 2577 into another bill, H.R. 5325, organized as (1) Division A: Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017; (2) Division B: Zika Response and Preparedness; (3) Division C: Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017; and (4) Division D: Rescissions of Funds, and passed the bill. The House agreed to the amended H.R. 5325 the same day. The President signed H.R. 5325 into law (P.L. 114-223) on September 29, 2016.

Contents

Introduction	1
Military Construction Appropriations for FY2017.....	2
Impact of the Recent Budget Limitations	2
The Legislative Path for Military Construction Appropriations.....	2
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) FY2017 Status	3
Military Construction Appropriations Since FY2000	4
Additional Resources	6
Appropriations.....	6
Defense Appropriations.....	6
Veterans Issues	6

Figures

Figure 1. BRAC Authorizations, 1988-2016	4
Figure 2. Military Construction and Family Housing New Budget Authority	5
Figure 3. OCO Construction Funding	5

Tables

Table 1. Summary of Military Construction Budget Authority for FY2016-FY2017.....	1
Table 2. Status of FY2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	3
Table A-1. Title I, Department of Defense Military Construction Budget Authority, FY2016-FY2017	8
Table A-2. Title IV, Overseas Contingency Construction Budget Authority, FY2016-FY2017	11

Appendixes

Appendix. Detailed Appropriations Tables.....	8
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Contacts

Author Contact Information	12
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Introduction

Military construction for active and reserve components of the armed forces, military family housing construction and operations, the U.S. contribution to the NATO Security Investment Program, military base closures and realignment actions, and the military housing privatization initiative will be funded through Title I and Title IV of the FY2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The act is associated with three separate bill numbers: H.R. 4974, S. 2806, and H.R. 2577.

In February 2016, the Administration requested \$7.62 billion in new budget authority to fund military construction activities in the Department of Defense (DOD) for FY2017. Of this amount, \$7.44 billion was dedicated to base military construction activities. The request included an additional \$172.4 million for construction activities associated with Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

The \$7.62 billion request was \$554.5 million less than new budget authority appropriated for military construction in FY2016. The House proposed an appropriation of \$7.87 billion in new budget authority for FY2017, while the Senate proposed \$7.93 billion. The House-Senate conference reported a new budget authority appropriation of \$7.90 billion that, after incorporating budget authority rescinded from previous years, would make available a total appropriation of \$8.21 billion, as shown in **Table 1**. The House has agreed to the conference report. Further action in the Senate is pending. Detailed military construction appropriations tables may be seen in the **Appendix** to this report.

Table 1. Summary of Military Construction Budget Authority for FY2016-FY2017
(thousands of dollars)

Account	FY2016 Enacted ^a	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate ^a	FY2017 Conference
Title I, Military Construction and Family Housing					
Military Construction	6,515,205	5,741,035	5,621,104	5,911,373	5,724,205
NATO Security Investment Program	135,000	177,932	177,932	177,932	177,932
Family Housing	1,404,281	1,319,852	1,319,852	1,319,852	1,276,289
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	266,334	205,237	230,237	205,237	240,237
Administrative Provisions (Unfunded Priority Lists) ^b	222,000	—	514,000	515,229	614,999
Total Appropriations, Title I, DOD	8,542,820	7,444,056	7,863,225	8,129,623	8,033,662
Administrative Provisions (Rescissions) ^b	-371,820	—	-169,225	-199,623	-307,662
Total New Budget Authority, Title I, DOD^c	8,171,000	7,444,056	7,694,000	7,930,000	7,726,000
Title IV, Overseas Contingency Operations					
New Budget Authority, Title IV, OCO	—	172,449	172,000	—	172,000
Total Appropriations, Titles I and IV	8,171,000	7,616,505	8,035,225	8,129,623	8,205,662
Total New Budget Authority, Titles I and IV	8,171,000	7,616,505	7,866,000	7,930,000	7,898,000

Source: Adapted from H.Rept. 114-640.

Notes:

a. OCO funding in these bills was not segregated in a Title IV.

- b. In recent years, Congress has requested letters from the military departments outlining those highest-priority military construction projects that were not included in the President's annual budget submission. These constitute "Unfunded Priority Lists" for which Congress may provide additional appropriations. Rescissions, or the cancellation of previously appropriated funds, and this additional unrequested funding are usually provided for within the Administrative Provisions of a military construction appropriations bill. Rescinded appropriations may be applied against current year appropriations to reduce the new budget authority needed to satisfy requirements. The net of rescissions and additional unrequested appropriations is presented in this row of the table. For more information on rescissions, see CRS Report R43234, *Across-the-Board Rescissions in Appropriations Acts: Overview and Recent Practices*, by Jessica Tollestrup.
- c. New Budget Authority is the amount of funding added to the various appropriation accounts upon enactment of H.R. 5325.

Military Construction Appropriations for FY2017

Impact of the Recent Budget Limitations

Congressional deliberations on the FY2017 defense budget in general, including military construction, may be influenced by broader budget discussions over annual appropriations bills. Since 2011, binding annual caps on discretionary appropriations (through FY2021) were codified by the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).¹ The effect on appropriations in general, with specific emphasis on defense, has been substantial and is discussed in detail in CRS Report R44519, *Overseas Contingency Operations Funding: Background and Status*, coordinated by Lynn M. Williams and Susan B. Epstein.

The Legislative Path for Military Construction Appropriations

H.R. 4974, the first version of the military construction appropriations bill of the legislative session, was introduced in the House on April 15, 2016.² A companion bill, S. 2806, was introduced in the Senate on April 18. H.R. 2577, originally the Department of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (T-HUD) appropriations bill for FY2016, was adopted to serve as the vehicle for a compromise appropriation bill. As such, the bill was reintroduced to the Senate in May 2016 with amendments that eventually encompassed what had been three separate appropriations. Division A of the amended bill would have provided FY2017 T-HUD appropriations, and Division B would have provided FY2017 MILCON/VA appropriations. An additional Title V of the Senate-proposed act would fund the Department of Health and Human Services for Zika virus response and preparedness. The amended bill was passed by the Senate on May 19, 2016, and sent to the House.

¹ The Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25) codified separate annual limits for each fiscal year through FY2021 that apply to discretionary funding for (1) defense-related activities (except for war-related costs), and (2) all other federal activities. Discretionary spending is controlled by Congress through the appropriations process. Its counterpart, mandatory spending, is controlled by the enactment of entitlements, where the draw on the Treasury is governed by the number and amount of claims against those entitlements. Under the BCA, if Congress appropriates in any year more discretionary funding than is allowed by the relevant cap, the limit is enforced by automatic across-the-board reductions to all appropriations that are covered under that cap in a process called "sequestration."

² In addition to military construction (Title I and Title IV), the bill would also fund the activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (Title II) and the American Battle Monuments Commission; the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims; Cemeterial Expenses, Army (Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery), and the Armed Forces Retirement Home (Title III).

Upon receipt of the amended bill, the House proposed an additional amendment. H.R. 2577, as engrossed by the House, would have established Division A as the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017; Division B as the Zika Response Appropriations Act, 2016; and Division C as the Zika Vector Control Act. The House passed the amended bill on May 26, 2016, and requested a conference.

The conference was held on June 15, 2016, and the conferees filed their report, H.Rept. 114-640, on June 22, 2016. The House agreed to the report on June 23, 2016, by the Yeas and Nays, 239 – 171 (Roll no. 342).

In the Senate, portions of the bill were incorporated into H.R. 5325, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 2017, which was renamed the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017, and Zika Response and Preparedness Act. The amended bill contained four parts: (1) Division A: Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017; (2) Division B: Zika Response and Preparedness; (3) Division C: Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017; and (4) Division D: Rescissions of Funds. The Senate passed the amended bill by Yea-Nay vote, 72 – 26 (Record Vote Number 151) on September 28, 2016. The House agreed to the Senate amendment by the Yeas and Nays, 342 – 85 (Roll no. 573) the same day. The President signed the bill into law (P.L. 114-223) on September 29, 2016.

Table 2. Status of FY2017 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

(H.R. 4974, S. 2806, H.R. 2577, H.R. 5325)

Committee Markup (H.R. 4974, S. 2806)		House Report H.R. 4974	House Passage H.R. 2577	Senate Report S. 2806	Senate Passage H.R. 2577	Conf. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
04/13/2016	04/14/2016	H.Rept. 114-497	05/26/2016	S.Rept. 114-237	05/19/2016	H.Rept. 114-640	06/23/16	09/28/16	P.L. 114-223

Source: CRS Appropriations Status Table (<http://www.crs.gov/Pages/AppropriationsStatusTable.aspx>).

Note: H.R. 2577 was amended by the Senate by inserting the provisions of S. 2806 into the bill. The Senate amendment was subsequently amended by the House. A Senate amendment to H.R. 5325 incorporated the final version of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) FY2017 Status

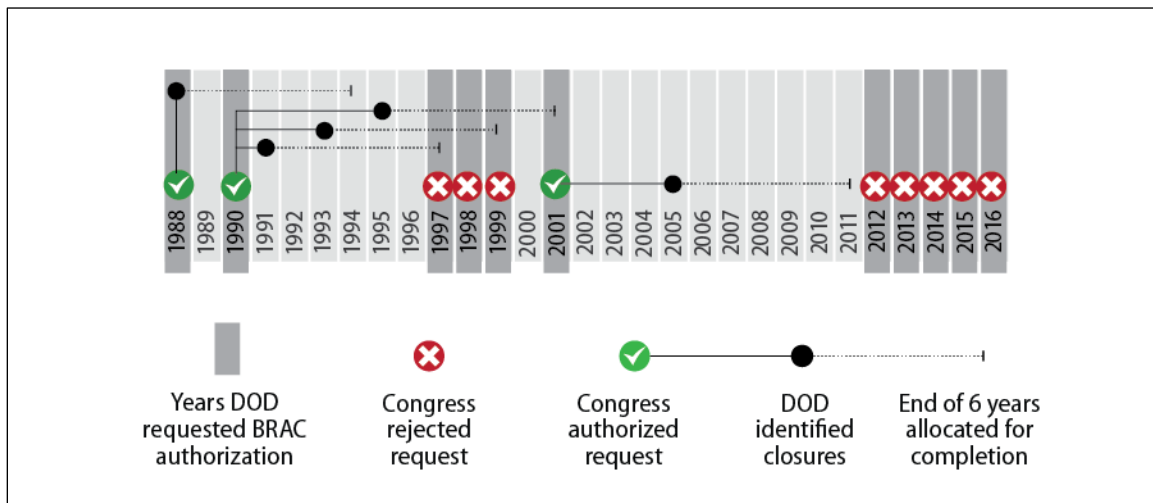
Since the end of the Cold War, Congress has periodically authorized the Secretary of Defense to reduce or realign domestic defense property in order to better employ military forces and their supporting agencies and to eliminate the cost of operating and maintaining facilities no longer needed. Congress authorized the first so-called BRAC round in 1988 with an amendment to the defense authorization act for that year. In 1990, Congress included authorization for three additional BRAC rounds in a title to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY1991. These rounds were carried out in 1991, 1993, and 1995.³

³ Congress has typically given the Secretary a period of six years, measured from the date of presidential approval, to implement each round's closures and realignments.

Following the conclusion of the 1995 BRAC round, the Secretary requested legislation to continue disposing of excess property, but Congress did not incorporate a reauthorization until the NDAA for FY2002 (P.L. 107-107, Title XXX). That act sanctioned a single BRAC round for 2005. The approved recommendations for that round were carried out between 2006 and late 2011.

In 2012, then-Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta asked Congress to authorize two new BRAC rounds. Secretaries have repeated the request for one or two rounds in each subsequent year, including the current year, but Congress has thus far declined to do so, as illustrated in **Figure 1**. The current versions of the NDAA contain an explicit prohibition against a new round, stating, “Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional base realignment and closure (BRAC) round.”⁴ The Obama Administration, in its Statements of Administration Policy on the NDAA bills, has objected to the absence of a BRAC authorization and this prohibition.

Figure 1. BRAC Authorizations, 1988-2016



Note: Graphic created by CRS.

Military Construction Appropriations Since FY2000

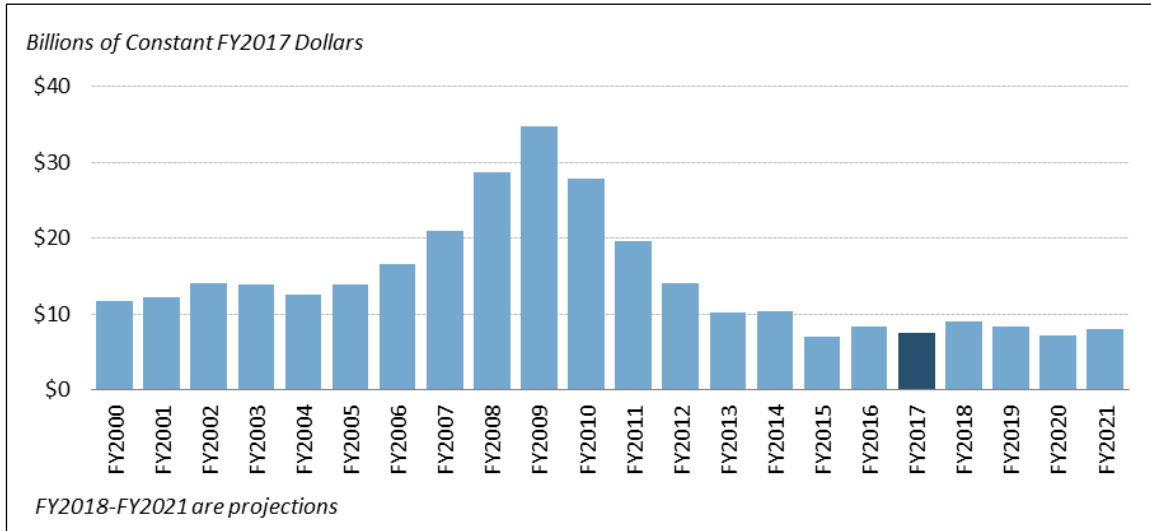
The President has requested new budget authority in the amounts of \$7.44 billion (base budget) and \$172.4 million (Overseas Contingency Operations, OCO) for a total of \$7.62 billion for military construction and military family housing for FY2017. This compares with \$7.72 billion made available for FY2015 and \$8.54 billion enacted for FY2016. This continues a downward trend in military construction appropriations begun in FY2010, when construction activity associated with the 2005 Base Closure (BRAC) round began to subside.⁵

The President has requested significantly less military construction funding for FY2017 than was the norm during the early years of the 2000s. **Figure 2** illustrates the amounts of new budget authority enacted between FY2000 and FY2016 and projected by DOD through FY2021.

⁴ Section 2702.

⁵ Some numbers may not appear to add precisely due to rounding.

Figure 2. Military Construction and Family Housing New Budget Authority
FY2000-FY2021



Source: National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2017 (Green Book), Table 6-8.

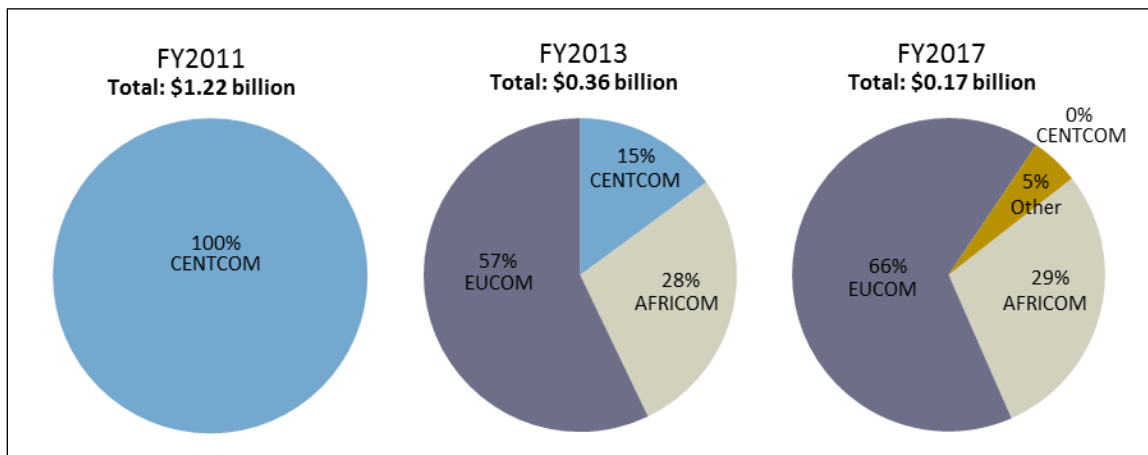
Note: Graphic by CRS.

a. FY2018-FY2021 represent Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) projections.

b. Figures include base budget and OCO funding.

The OCO portion of the request continues a shift in emphasis that has become apparent in recent years. OCO construction has shifted from the CENTCOM (Middle East and Southwest Asia) and AFRICOM (Africa, less Egypt) Areas of Responsibility (AOR) to EUCOM (Europe). OCO military construction through FY2011 was directed to the CENTCOM AOR in Southwest Asia. For example, in FY2011, \$1.22 billion in OCO construction was devoted to Afghanistan, Qatar, and Bahrain (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 3. OCO Construction Funding
FY2011, FY2013, FY2017



Source: Graphic by CRS, adapted from DOD Budget Justification Documents.

Notes: Dollar amounts reflect appropriated or agreed upon (FY2017) amounts for OCO military construction.

This began to be redirected in FY2012, when \$269.7 million in OCO construction went to projects in Afghanistan, Bahrain, and Djibouti. The FY2013 OCO appropriation included \$355.6 million for construction in Djibouti, Bahrain, and Diego Garcia (a British Protectorate in the Indian Ocean), plus funds to construct the ballistic missile defense AEGIS Ashore complex in Romania.

No construction funding was identified as OCO for FY2014, but the FY2015 appropriation included \$151.9 million that encompassed some OCO construction in Djibouti and Bahrain but devoted most of its emphasis to improving airfields in Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. The FY2016 appropriation of \$428.9 million was devoted largely to an AEGIS Ashore Missile Defense Complex in Poland, with the remainder going to ship repair and pier construction in Bahrain and airfield improvements in Oman, Niger, and Djibouti. Nearly two-thirds of the FY2017 request of \$172.4 million is designated as part of the European Reassurance Initiative and is dedicated to airfield improvements in Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, and Poland, plus additional facilities in Iceland and Germany to accommodate the Navy's P-8A *Poseidon* and the Air Force's F/A-22 *Raptor* aircraft. The remainder of the FY2017 request is intended for projects in Djibouti.

Additional Resources

Appropriations

CRS Report R44582, *Overview of Funding Mechanisms in the Federal Budget Process, and Selected Examples*, by Jessica Tollestrup.

CRS Report R44625, *Department of Veterans Affairs FY2017 Appropriations*, by Sidath Viranga Panangala.

Defense Appropriations

CRS Report R44531, *FY2017 Defense Appropriations Fact Sheet: Selected Highlights of H.R. 5293 and S. 3000*, by Pat Towell and Lynn M. Williams.

CRS Report R44497, *Fact Sheet: Selected Highlights of the FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 4909, S. 2943)*, by Pat Towell and Lynn M. Williams.

CRS Report R44454, *Defense: FY2017 Budget Request, Authorization, and Appropriations*, by Pat Towell and Lynn M. Williams.

CRS Report R44519, *Overseas Contingency Operations Funding: Background and Status*, coordinated by Lynn M. Williams and Susan B. Epstein.

CRS Report R44039, *Defense Spending and the Budget Control Act Limits*, by Amy Belasco.

Veterans Issues

CRS Report R42747, *Health Care for Veterans: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions*, by Sidath Viranga Panangala.

CRS Report R43704, *Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (H.R. 3230; P.L. 113-146)*, by Sidath Viranga Panangala et al.

CRS In Focus IF10396, *Caregiver Support to Veterans*, by Kirsten J. Colello.

CRS Report R43547, *Veterans' Medical Care: FY2015 Appropriations*, by Sidath Viranga Panangala.

CRS Report RL34024, *Veterans and Homelessness*, by Libby Perl.

Appendix. Detailed Appropriations Tables

Table A-1 shows the amounts of budget authority granted to the various military construction and family housing appropriations accounts as enacted for FY2016 and as requested by the President, passed by the two chambers and reported by the conference committee.

The table is grouped into seven separate clusters similar to those present in the bills. The bill's Administrative Provisions section, which includes both rescissions of funds and new funding for the military departments' Unfunded Priorities List (UPL), has had the UPL extracted to indicate the budget authority not requested by the President:

- Active Components (Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, and Defense-Wide, which includes defense agencies and Special Operations Command [SOCOM]);
- Reserve Components (National Guard and Reserves);
- NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP);
- Family Housing (including the Family Housing Improvement Fund, the principal DOD support for the military housing privatization initiative);
- BRAC (military base realignment and closure);
- Administrative Provisions (the normal location for rescission of prior-year appropriated budget authority); and
- Unfunded Priority Lists (budget authority not requested by the President in his annual budget request but planned for future years).

Table A-1. Title I, Department of Defense Military Construction Budget Authority, FY2016-FY2017

(thousands of dollars)

Account	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate	P.L. 114- 223
Active Components					
Military Construction, Army	663,245	503,459	503,459	532,359	513,459
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	1,669,239	1,027,763	1,021,580	1,087,572	1,021,580
Military Construction, Air Force	1,389,185	1,481,058	1,398,758	1,579,798	1,491,058
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	2,242,867	2,056,091	2,024,643	2,038,980	2,025,444
Total, Active Components	5,964,536	5,068,371	4,948,440	5,238,709	5,051,541
Reserve Components					
Military Construction, Army National Guard	197,237	232,930	232,930	232,930	232,930
Military Construction, Air National Guard	138,738	143,957	143,957	143,957	143,957
Military Construction, Army Reserve	113,595	68,230	68,230	68,230	68,230

Account	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate	P.L. 114- 223
Military Construction, Navy Reserve	36,078	38,597	38,597	38,597	38,597
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	65,021	188,950	188,950	188,950	188,950
Total, Reserve Components	550,669	672,664	672,664	672,664	672,664
Total, Military Construction	6,515,205	5,741,035	5,621,104	5,911,373	5,724,205
NSIP					
NATO Security Investment Program	135,000	177,932	177,932	177,932	177,932
Family Housing					
Family Housing Construction, Army	108,695	200,735	200,735	200,735	157,172
Family Housing Ops and Maint, Army	375,611	325,995	325,995	325,995	325,995
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	16,541	94,011	94,011	94,011	94,011
Family Housing Ops and Maint, Navy and Marine Corps	353,036	300,915	300,915	300,915	300,915
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	160,498	61,352	61,352	61,352	61,352
Family Housing Ops and Maint, Air Force	331,232	274,429	274,429	274,429	274,429
Family Housing Ops and Maint, Defense-Wide	58,668	59,157	59,157	59,157	59,157
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund ^a	—	3,258	3,258	3,258	3,258
Total, Family Housing	1,404,281	1,319,852	1,319,852	1,319,852	1,276,289
BRAC					
Base Realignment and Closure^b	266,334	205,237	230,237	205,237	240,237
Administrative Provisions					
Unfunded Priority Lists^c					
Defense Access Roads (§132)	30,000	—	—	—	—
Military Construction, Army (H §128, S §125, Conf §125)	34,500	—	40,500	40,500	40,500
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (H §129, S §125, Conf §125)	34,500	—	293,600	143,000	227,099
Military Construction, Army National Guard (H §130, S §125, Conf §125)	51,300	—	67,500	16,500	67,500

Account	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate	P.L. 114- 223
Military Construction, Army Reserve (H §131, S §125, Conf §125)	34,200	—	86,500	30,000	30,000
Military Construction, Air Force (H §132, S §125, Conf §125)	21,000	—	26,000	195,465	149,500
Military Construction, Defense-Wide (S §125)	—	—	—	64,364	—
Military Construction, Air National Guard (S §125, Conf §125)	6,100	—	—	11,000	11,000
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	10,400	—	—	—	—
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (Conf §126)	—	—	—	—	89,400
Family Housing, Army (S §125)	—	—	—	14,400	—
Total, Unfunded Priority Lists	222,000	—	514,100	515,229	614,999
Total Appropriations, Title I, Department of Defense^d	8,542,820	7,444,056	7,863,225	8,129,623	8,033,662
Rescissions^e					
Military Construction, Army (H §125, S §126, Conf §127)	-86,420	—	-25,000	-30,000	-29,602
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps (H §126)	—	—	-51,848	—	—
Military Construction, Air Force (S §126, Conf §127)	-46,400	—	—	-22,340	-51,460
Military Construction, Defense-Wide (H §127, S §126, Conf §127)	-134,000	—	-37,377	-132,283	-141,600
Military Construction, Defense-Wide – Planning and Design (Conf §127)	—	—	—	—	-30,000
NATO Security Investment Program (H §135, S §126, Conf §127)	—	—	-30,000	-15,000	-30,000
Housing Assistance Program (42 USC 3374) (H §132, Conf §128) ^f	-105,000	—	-25,000	—	-25,000
Total, Rescissions	-371,820	—	-169,225	-199,623	-307,662
Total New Budget Authority, Title I, Department of Defense^g	8,171,000	7,444,056	7,694,000	7,930,000	7,726,000

Source: Adapted from H.Rept. 114-640.

- a. The DOD Housing Improvement Fund is the principal source of appropriated funds to support the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (privatized military housing). The rescission would be taken from unobligated prior-year budget authority.

- b. Since the completion in 2011 of the 2005 round of military base closures and realignments, virtually all funding in the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) account has been devoted to environmental remediation efforts on surplus DOD property.
- c. For a number of years, at the request of the House Committee on Armed Services, the military departments have submitted a list of their highest-priority projects that were not included in the President's annual budget submission. These are commonly referred to as Unfunded Priority Lists (UPL). In the various versions of the bill, UPL appropriations are included within the more general Administrative Provisions section. They are separated in this table for clarity. The military department's general Unfunded Priorities Lists is available at <http://www.cq.com/pdf/4847609.pdf>, <http://www.cq.com/pdf/4847607.pdf>, <http://www.cq.com/pdf/4847611.pdf>, and <http://www.cq.com/pdf/4847603.pdf>.
- d. The figures shown for *Total Appropriations, Title I, Department of Defense*, represent the budget authority that would be made available for Title I military construction combining the new budget authority granted and the already appropriated budget authority rescinded from prior appropriations acts.
- e. Section (§) numbers refer to provisions in either the House (H) or Senate (S) amendments to or the conference (Conf) agreement on H.R. 2577. This provision would rescind unobligated budget authority appropriated in prior years.
- f. The Housing Assistance Program authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide financial aid to eligible military, civilian, and certain overseas and non-appropriated fund employee homeowners where defense installations have been closed or where operations have been significantly reduced and real property values have subsequently declined. Several years ago, eligibility for the program was expanded to include certain wounded, injured, or ill service members and surviving spouses.
- g. The figures shown for *Total, New Budget Authority, Title I, Department of Defense* reflect the new budget authority that would be appropriated by the act.

Table A-2 presents the military construction funding requested and recommended for Overseas Contingency Operations construction.

Table A-2. Title IV, Overseas Contingency Construction Budget Authority, FY2016-FY2017

(thousands of dollars)

Account	FY2016 Enacted ^a	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate ^b	P.L. 114-223
Overseas Contingency Operations					
Military Construction, Navy	—	38,409	38,409	—	38,409
Military Construction, Air Force	—	11,440	11,440	—	11,440
OCO Total	—	49,849	49,849	—	49,849
European Reassurance Initiative					
Military Construction, Army	—	18,900	18,900	—	18,900
Military Construction, Navy	—	21,400	21,400	—	21,400
Military Construction, Air Force	—	68,300	68,300	—	68,280

Account	FY2016 Enacted ^a	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House	FY2017 Senate ^b	P.L. 114-223
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000
ERI Total	—	113,600	113,600	—	113,580
Counter Terrorism Support					
Military Construction, Air Force	—	9,000	8,551	—	8,571
CTS Total	—	9,000	8,551	—	8,571
Total, Title IV, Overseas Contingency Construction	—	172,449	172,000	—	172,000

Source: Adapted from H.Rept. 114-640.

- a. The House version of the FY2016 MILCON/VA appropriations bill (H.R. 2029) would have segregated OCO construction funding into a Title IV. The Senate amendment to the bill did not contain a separate OCO construction Title IV. The enacted appropriation, Division J of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), followed the Senate outline.
- b. The Senate amendment to H.R. 2577 did not separate OCO construction funding in a separate title.

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